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ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING FOR SIGNIFICANCE AT SITE 3CT223 ALONG BIG CREEK
CHANNEL, ITEM 2, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, ARKANSAS. A SUPPLIMENT TO THE JULY 1979

IROQUOIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE BIG CREEK, ITEM 2, SURVEY REPORT

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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STAFF ARCHEOLOGIST

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AUGUST 1984

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ABSTRACT

During the week of 30 July to 3 August 1984, Testing of Site 3CT223 was conducted by the Environmental Analysis Branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, by Staff Archeologist, Mr. Jimmy McNeil, and Mr. Charlie Berry (Engineer Technician).

In 1979 this site was tested by Iroquois Research Institute (1979). One 1x1 meter test unit was dug into the site. All artifacts were found on the surface or within the 0-11 cm level. The Iroquois company considered the site to be insignificant.

The Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer and State Archeologist stated that Iroquois had not provided enough information for them to make a determination of significance. Further site testing was requested. The July-August testing was conducted in response to that request.

Before testing began surface artifacts were flagged, located by tape and transit measurements, and collected. Two 1x1 meter test units and four shovel test units (each approximately 50x50x50 cm) were excavated. Most subsurface artifacts were found in the 0-4 cm depth range. However, two Baytown Plain pottery sherds were found at the 20 cm level of test pit #1, and a utilized flake came from the 35 cm level of shovel test unit #3. Each of these artifacts were found in shrinkage ground cracks. No features were found in the test units nor the shovel test units.

Because of the data gathered from the surface collection and the subsurface testing it is the Memphis District's belief that the site is not significant and does not meet the requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1979 site 3CT223 was found by members of the Iroquois Research Institute survey team. The site was surface collected and a 1x1 meter test unit put into the area of highest artifact concentration. Although a few artifacts were found on the surface, none were found beneath the plow zone. The lack of materials and other cultural indicators caused the Iroquois researchers to believe the site was not significant. Their recommendation that no further cultural resources work be conducted on this site reflected their belief.

However, the Arkansas State Archeologist and the State Historic Preservation Officer indicated that Iroquois Research Institute had not presented enough in-depth information for them to make a determination as to site significance. Further site testing was requested in order to gather enough data for eligibility determination. In order to gather more information, another controlled surface collection was conducted, four deep shovel test cuts, and two 1x1 meter test units were excavated by the Memphis District staff archeologist. The artifacts and stratigraphic profiles again indicated that the site has no buried cultural remains and that it does not contain significant remains nor information.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Big Creek Channel Excavation Project, Item 2, is located in Crittenden County, Arkansas, near the town of Turrell (Figure 1). Most of the project follows the natural drainage system. However, the meander on which site 3CT223 is located is to be cut off by channel excavation. The

channel centerline is located very near site center. Work to be included in the project includes: (1) graded excavation of the channel flow to obtain a bottom width of 16.8 meters (55 feet); and (2) construction of a berm, using the excavated material parallel to the ditch; and (3) tracking equipment over the site surface.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

At the time of testing, the site and surrounding area was plowed and planted in soybeans. On the site area, the beans were 3-7 cm tall; on surrounding areas the beans were larger because of earlier planting. The adjacent Big Creek bank was edged with willow, cottonwood, oak, hickory, and assorted bushes and grasses. The ground was exceedingly dry. Because of the dryness, many deep ground cracks existed in the project area. A more extensive environmental description of the entire project area can be found in the 1979 Iroquois report.

RECORDS SEARCH

As testing was to be conducted on a site specific area and Iroquois records were available to the Memphis District staff archeologist, a records and literature search was not conducted before testing began. However, the oldest Deckerville, Arkansas, quadrangle map (1935), in the Memphis District files, was consulted. The nearest structures were approximately 1,500 feet (458.18 meters) north of the site area. No actual historic structures are known to have stood on the site area. For a detailed background study of the area consult the 1979 Iroquois report.

IROQUOIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE TESTING

In May 1979 an Iroquois Research Institute survey team located site 3CT223. Two perpendicular rows of 10x10 meter grid units were laid out across the apparent site center. A systematic and selective surface collection was then conducted. Surface artifact density was low for the entire site.

A 1x1 meter test pit was excavated within the grid unit that produced the highest surface artifact concentration. No artifacts were discovered below the surface level. Because of the lack of subsurface artifacts excavation was terminated at the 21 cm depth.

A flake tool, two pieces of debitage, 16 Baytown Plain, two Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, and two untypable grog tempered sherds were recovered from the site. From the ceramics it was concluded that the site had been occupied only during the Woodland Period (Phillips 1970). The slight number of artifacts and small site size indicated that a small group had occupied the site for only a short period of time.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT TESTING OBJECTIVE

Surface collecting and subsurface testing was conducted in order to determine if the site contained significant information that would make it eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The artifacts and data were to be added to the data base obtained by the Iroquois research on this site and for the entire Big Creek area.

Methodology

It seems an unanswerable question as to how many test units are required to properly test a site. Thus a certain number of test units were not scheduled for site 3CT223. It was felt that actual testing would determine the required number.

A stationary location that could be found in the field and on engineering blue lines (Figure 2) was used as the beginning reference point. This point is the end of a small ditch that is perpendicular to the south side of Big Creek. A line was shot from here directly to Big Creek, so it intersected top bank at a 90° angle. The line was extended across Big Creek, to a point 131.06 meters (430 feet) away. This point was labeled Datum #1. The datum point fell within the site limits.

Each surface artifact was flagged. This was done so the site boundaries could be visually determined and in order to be able to visually locate the areas of higher concentrations. After flagging, a transit was set up over Datum #1. From this point every flagged artifact was located by distance and angle to Datum #1. This information was used to construct an artifact density map (Figure 3). The surface visual and drawn graphic information was used to located subsurface test units in areas of high concentration.

Test Excavations

Two 1x1 meter test units and four shovel test units were excavated over the site.

Test Unit #1, 5-6 Meters South of Datum #1 Level 1, 0-10 cm - The first 4 cm of soil was very dry and dusty because it had been broken-up by the plow and disc. However, from 4-10 cm the soil was dark brown, moist, clayey and blocky. All artifacts were found in the 0-4 cm depth. From here came one piece of fired clay and 6 pieces of Baytown Plain, grog tempered ceramics.

Level 2, 10-20 cm - The soil is slightly lighter below 13 cm, but remains moist, clayey and blocky. Two pieces of Baytown Plain, grog tempered ceramics were found at the bottom of level 2. Both pieces were found in a ground crack and both were associated with this year's wheat chaff and seeds. Probably all had washed-in. Wall and floor profiles show recent and remnant ground cracks.

Level 3, 20-30 cm - Soil at this level is medium brown clay. Recent and remnant (darker than surrounding soil) ground cracks can be seen in the wall and floor profiles. No artifacts were found in this level.

Level 4, 30-42 cm - No artifacts were found in this level. The soil remains a medium brown clay, however, small limonite modules can be found very near the level bottom. At the 42 cm depth a recent ground crack (filled with this year's wheat, surface dirt, small sticks, etc.) measured 2.6 cm wide. The wall and floor profiles continue to display recent and remnant ground cracks.

Test Unit #2, 20-21 Meters South of Datum #1 Level 1, 0-10 cm - The first 4 cm of soil was very dry and dusty because it had been broken-up by the plow and disc. Below the 4 cm depth the soil was dark brown, moist, clayey and

blocky, and practically impossible to screen. Twelve Baytown Plain, grog tempered ceramic pieces were found in the 0-4 cm depth. A unifaced, lightly utilized flake and two Baytown ceramic pieces were found below 4 cm depth. A total of 15 artifacts were found in this level. Recent and remnant ground cracks could be seen in the wall and floor profiles.

Level 2, 10-20 cm - A soil coloration change is just noticeable at 13 cm depth. The color becomes slightly lighter. However, the texture and blockiness remains the same. Recent and remnant ground cracks can be seen in the wall and floor profiles. No artifacts were found in this level.

Level 3, 20 cm - The soil shows no change from the lower portion of level 2. Recent and remnant ground cracks can be seen in the wall and floor profiles. No artifacts were found in this level. Because no artifacts were found in levels 2 and 3, excavation stopped at the 30 cm depth.

Four shovel test units were dug in order to search for possible buried midden or other cultural features.

Unit 1, 5 meters North of Datum #1 - 50x50x45 cm. No artifacts were found. Soil stratigraphy remained the same as that found in the two 1x1 meter test units.

Unit 2, 13 meters East of Unit 1 - 45x45x40 cm. No artifacts were found in this unit. Soil stratigraphy was the same as in unit 1.

Unit 3, at Datum #1 - 50x50x60 cm. Very dark soil was encountered at the 28 cm depth. A lightly used uniface flake tool (3.6x2.3x0.3 cm) was found at 35 cm depth. Just below the flake tool, two small pieces of fired clay were found. The darker soil was oriented vertically and was approximately 15 cm wide. This indicates that it was a large, filled ground crack. At 57 cm the dark color became more grayish.

Unit 4, 1 Meter East of Datum #1 - 50x50x58 cm. This unit was excavated to determine if the darker soil, of Unit 3, extended horizontally for any distance. At the 50 cm depth a narrow vertical band of darker soil was encountered on the west side of the unit. The color continued to the 58 cm depth (and possibly beyond). However, the vertical band was becoming more narrow. No artifacts were found in this unit.

All soils removed from the ground were screened through a 1/4" mesh. Screening was exceedingly difficult because of the clayiness of the soil.

Artifact Analysis

A total of 153 artifacts were found on the site; 26 of those were found below the surface; the remaining 127 artifacts were surface finds. Surface finds are broken down according to the following categories:

Prehistoric

- 69 Baytown ceramic pieces
- 6 Mulberry Creek ceramic pieces
- 1 sand tempered plain ceramic piece
- 6 fired clay pieces

8 chert debitage pieces

- 8 core-like chert pieces
- 1 granite groundstone (broken) piece
- 10 chert and jasper flakes (unutilized)
- 1 chert hammerstone with moderate use
- 1 chert end-chopper showing light use
- 1 small sandstone manuport
- 1 chert, basal biface portion with some secondary flaking
- 1 sandstone grinding stone showing light use.

The chert, jasper, and sandstone items are probably made from semi-local materials. Each of these materials can be found on or near Crowley's Ridge and on sandbars along the then existing rivers. Granite may also be found in the Crowley's Ridge gravel deposits and on river sandbars.

Historic

1 copper piece - copper portion of a 12 gauge shotgun shell. The letters UMO, Co. and an 8 pointed star are visible on the piece.

1 iron piece that is badly rusted. Triangular in shape. Probably came from a piece of farm equipment.

1 lavender glass piece - part of the neck position of a flower vase. A pressed design (swirl) is evident. Light patina.

1 blue-green glass piece. Light patina. Has part of the rim and lip area remaining. Looks like part of a large bowl.

1 clear glass piece - no patina is evident. May be part of a jar or glass.

2 stone ware pieces with salt glaze; color is dark brown with light white/green spots showing through. It looks as if these belong to the same vessel.

3 stoneware pieces with salt glaze; color is dark brown (not as dark as the 2 previous pieces). These look as if they belong to the same vessel.

5 stoneware pieces with orange peel glaze; color is a yellow tan. All pieces seem to be from the same vessel. A neck and mouth section indicates that the vessel opening was small (approximately 2.5 cm in diameter).

Test Unit # 1

Level 1, 0-10 cm -

1 piece of fired clay. It is undetermined if firing was done intentionally, or if it occurred during a field burn-off.

6 Baytown Plain, grog tempered ceramic pieces.

Level 2, 10-20 cm -

2 Baytown Plain, grog tempered ceramic pieces. These were found at the 20 cm depth in a recent ground crack.

Test Unit #2

Level 1, 0-10 cm

14 Baytown Plain, grog tempered ceramic pieces.

1 unfaced, lightly utilized chert flake. The light usage looks like it was made by scraping. Found below the 4 cm depth.

Shovel Units

Unit # 3

1 unfaced, lightly utilized, chert flake, found at the 35 cm depth in a ground crack. Usage scars look like those caused by a scraping motion.

2 fired clay pieces. These came from just below the utilized flake. It cannot be determined if firing was intentional (by man) or by field burn off.

Ground Granite Object (Photograph 1)

This piece is broken on both ends. Thus, it is difficult to determine what the total artifact looked like. The cross section is a plano-convex rectangle. The entire piece tapers from the largest broken end. Width is slightly greater than thickness. The bottom surface is flat while the outer three surfaces are semi-flat. Connecting edges have been rounded. Measurements are: 6.3L x 1.6W x 1.4T cm, width and thickness at the smallest end is 1.1w x 0.9T cm. The piece has been heavily ground and shaped. However, only light polish can be seen. The existing polish is only on the three outer sides -- the bottom shows no indication of polishing. Artifact weight seems too excessive for it to have been used as a body ornament. The flat bottom could indicate that the object had been, or could have been, attached to another surface. Regardless of its use it has value as a socio-economic indicator. The exotic material and amount of time required to work it into a finished item indicates that its socio-economic value should have been quite high. The owner of this item probably held a high status among the people that inhabited this site. The material indicates trade and/or long collecting trips for exotic materials. The nearest granite source is North of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, approximately 130 miles. However, it is possible that this material could have been found in the Crowley's Ridge gravel deposits or along a river sandbar. It also indicates some degree of specialization in stone working. In order to work the granite the maker had to know about the differences in stone hardnesses and grinding techniques.

As no granite debitage was found at 3CT223, it would seem that the object was made someplace else.

Analysis of ceramics from 3CT223 indicates occupation only during the Woodland Period. Pieces of debitage, unutilized flakes, broken tools, and ceramics suggest that this was more than an over night camping area. However, the overall scarcity of artifacts indicates that the site was probably occupied for a short period of time.

No solid evidence of a historic structure of habitation area is evident at the site. The lavender vase portion is the only artifact that indicates actual historic occupation directly on this site. The other non-metal historic items may have contained food or drink that was brought to the field for lunch. Such an item, if broken, would have been thrown aside and left. The piece of iron may have been part of a farm machine or tool; the shotgun shells portion indicates its own use. A 1935 Deckerville 15 minute quadrangle map shows that the nearest structure was approximately 1,500 feet north of the site area.

Ground Cracks

Soils expand and contract in accordance with their moisture content and ground and air temperature. At 3CT223 excessive soil contraction was evident. Numerous cracks had developed over large areas of the site and adjacent land. Some of the ground openings were 15 cm across and 7 & 8 meters long. The cracks seemed to have no directional orientation, many were in tree-like branching patterns. Branch intersections ranged the entire acute and obtuse scale. Crack depths varied from a few centimeters to a depth of 100 cm (actually measured) or more.

Many of the ground cracks contained small sticks, leaves, and other items that had fallen or been washed or blown into the opening. Like other objects an artifact could easily fall into the opening. Later, in the season, when more moisture becomes available the soils expand and the crack closes. Thus, the artifacts and other foreign objects are trapped beneath the surface. The organics soon decay, leaving the soil in the crack a darker color than that surrounding the crack.

Recent and older remnant ground cracks can be seen in wall and floor profiles when excavation occurs where they are/were located. Recent cracks usually have surface soils and new organics (wheat, milo, etc) that have fallen in. Remnant cracks will have darker soils because of the organics decomposition.

The author has noted the same type of artifact displacement, in Alaska, in frost heaves and cracks. Here the expansion of ground waters pushed up, and out, the soils and frost. When the frost melts, wide deep cracks form. Artifacts and organic debris fall into the cracks. The environmental conditions change and the cracks close. This leaves the artifacts and organics as subsurface deposits.

Significance

The analysis of artifacts and ground stratigraphy from two controlled surface collections, three 1x1 meter test units, 13 shovel test units

(Iroquois, 1979), and 4 additional shovel test units indicates that 3CT223 does not contain buried cultural deposits. Based on these facts, the Memphis District staff archeologist considers this site to be insignificant and not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations

It is the recommendation of the Memphis District staff archeologist that site 3CT223 be declared insignificant and that construction be allowed to continue as planned.

However, the testing methodology used does not eliminate the possibility of encountering deeply buried sites. Therefore, it is recommended that any site encountered during construction be protected from further damage until its significance can be determined by the Environmental Analysis Branch, Memphis District Corps of Engineers, in conjunction with the Office of Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

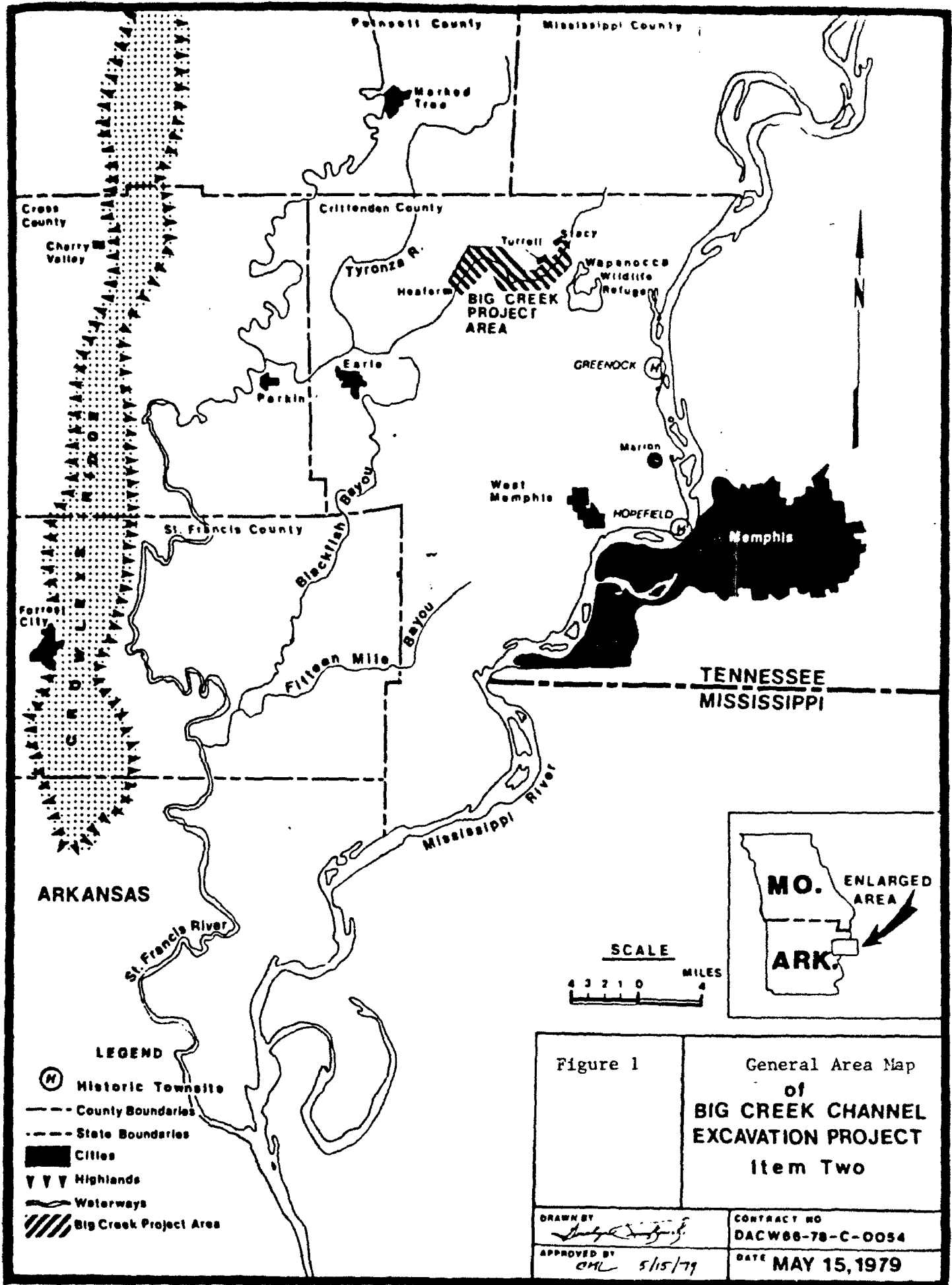
REFERENCES CITED

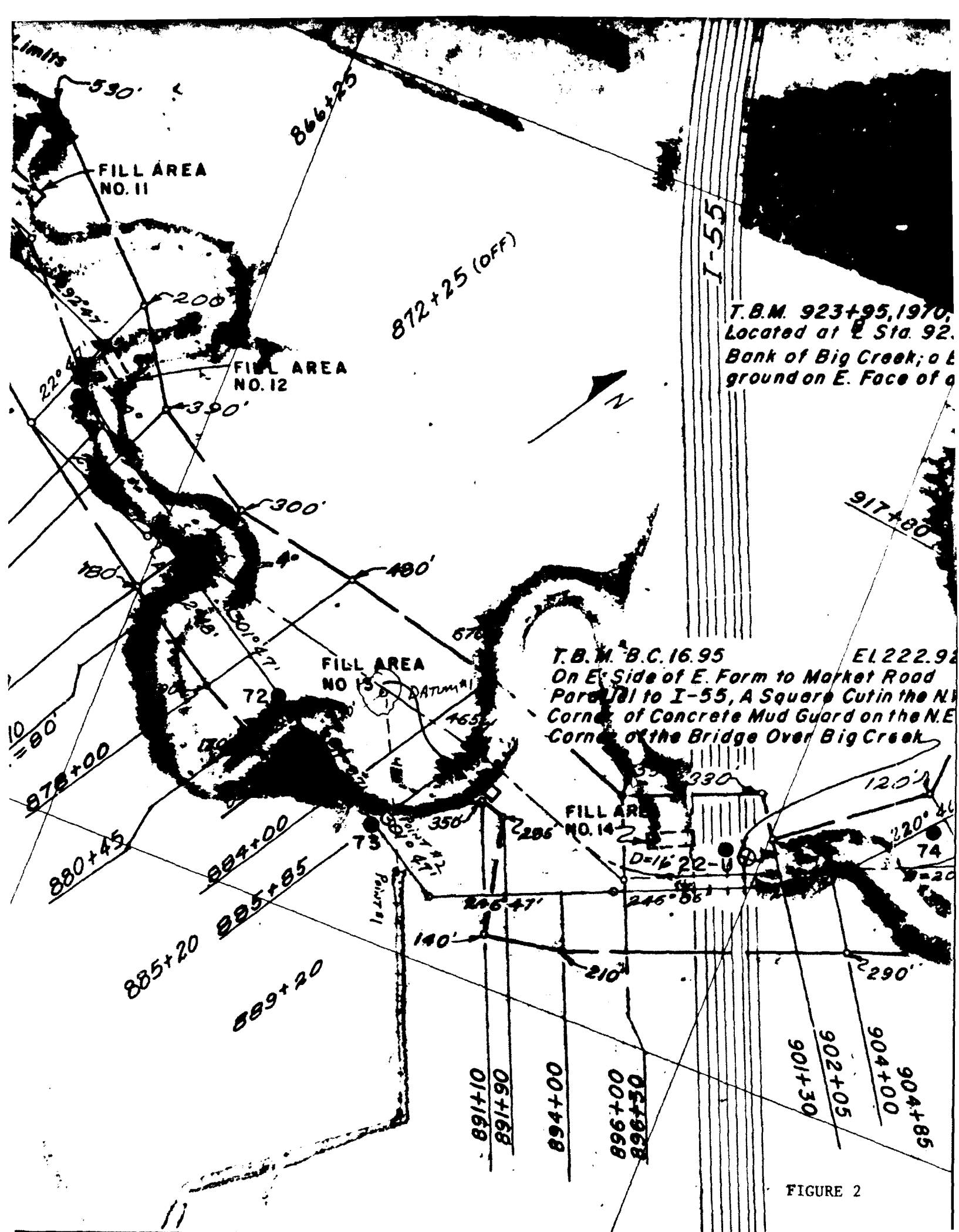
Iroquois Research Institute

1979 A Survey Level Report of the Big Creek Channel Excavation Project, Item 2, Crittenden County, Arkansas. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, under Contract No. DACW66-78-C-0054.

Phillips, Philip

1970 Archaeological Survey in the Lower Yazoo Basin Mississippi 1949-1955. Papers of the Peabody Museum No. 60. Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts.



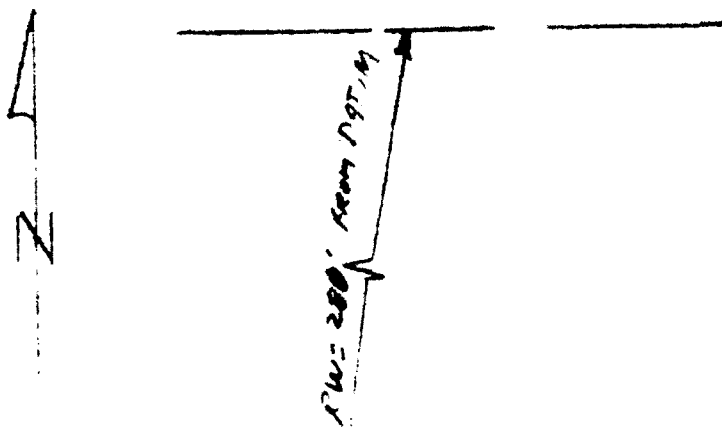


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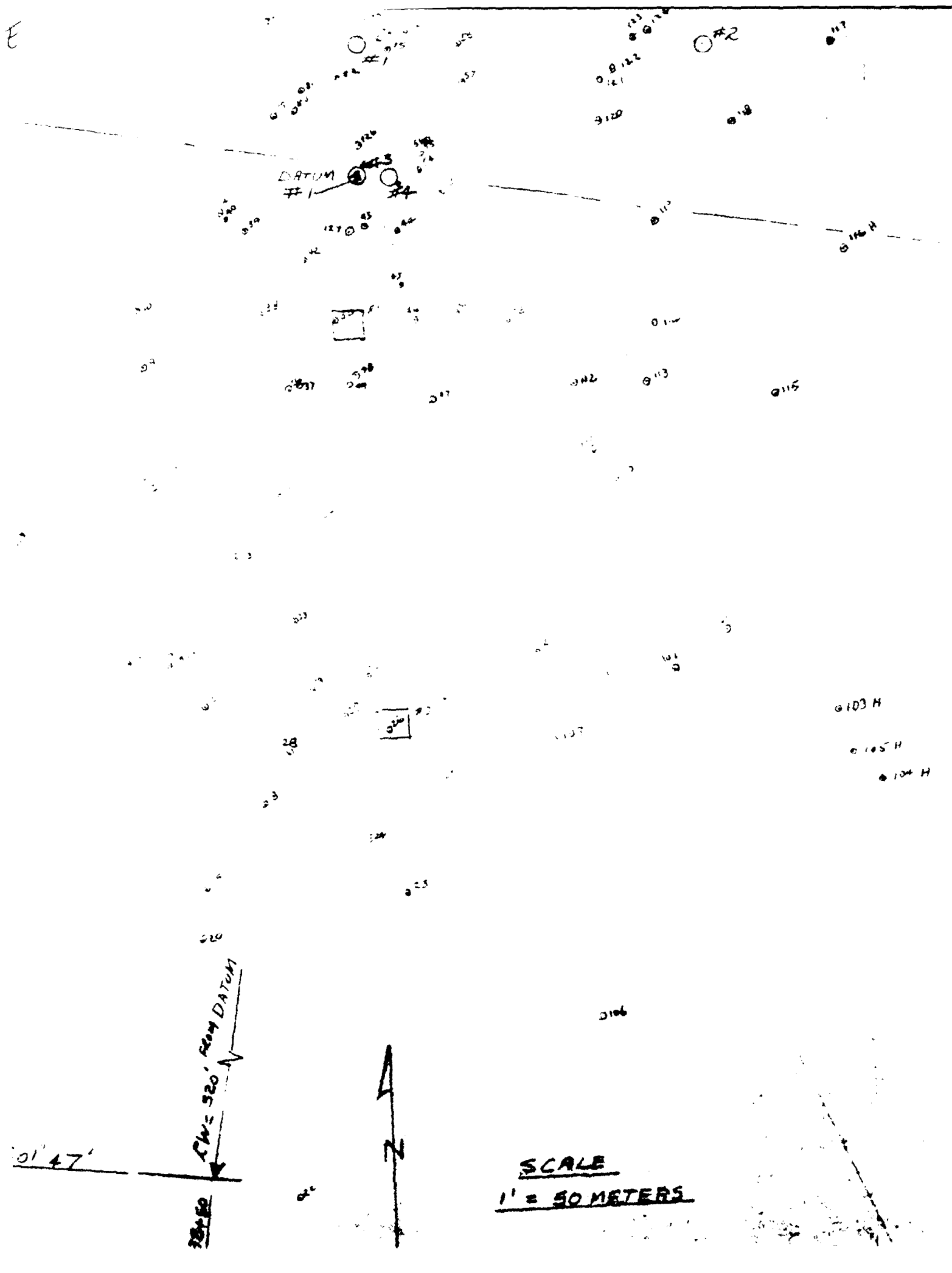
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B/L = RW A = 301' 47'

Class 380: KRM DATUM

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BIG CREEK ITEM 2
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 ○ SHAW TEST UNITS
 □ IN 21A TEST UNITS

Table 1

ARTIFACT, ANGLE, AND DISTANCE TABULATIONS
FOR ARTIFACT DENSITY MAP

<u>Artifact Number and Type</u>		<u>Angle From Reference Point</u>		<u>Meters From Reference Point</u>
		<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	
1	C	207	30	35.0
2	P	166	30	34.0
3	F	163	00	30.8
4	HG (Vase)	165	30	21.1
5	C	133	45	18.5
6	P	97	00	14.2
7	F	81	10	16.8
8	P	69	30	12.8
9	P	75	00	10.8
10	P	86	00	9.7
11	P	60	45	13.2
12	P	62	00	14.0
13	P	45	00	15.07
14	P	47	20	19.34
15	P	48	30	19.70
16	P	52	30	20.08
17	P	77	30	21.44
18	BC	35	30	23.8
19	F	39	20	27.29
20	D	39	00	29.18
21	P	43	00	30.7
22	P	30	30	38.3
23	Ch	22	45	26.8
24	P	25	45	24.9
25	BC	18	50	22.92
26	F	23	30	20.87
27	P	28	20	20.02
28	F	33	50	21.08
29	P	32	00	19.37
30	P	26	20	18.72
31	P	17	30	19.82
32	P	06	00	19.00
33	R	35	00	16.08
34	P	33	20	12.87
35	P	41	00	12.22
36	F	45	00	8.42
37	P	43	20	7.90
38	P	62	00	6.27
39	P	91	30	4.74
40	P	99	00	5.20
41	F	101	30	5.23

**ARTIFACT, ANGLE, AND DISTANCE TABULATIONS
FOR ARTIFACT DENSITY MAP (Cont'd)**

<u>Artifact Number and Type</u>		<u>Angle From Reference Point</u>		<u>Meters From Reference Point</u>
		<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	
42	BC	58	30	3.59
43	P	20	00	1.80
44	P	351	00	2.50
45	C	05	00	4.41
46	P	05	00	5.72
47	P	09	00	8.84
48	P	26	45	7.32
49	P	28	30	7.73
50	P	34	45	5.50
51	P	349	30	6.03
52	P	340	20	7.66
53	P	308	20	3.19
54	P	291	00	2.33
55	P	277	30	2.50
56	BC	271	00	3.00
57	P	254	00	5.33
58	P	243	30	6.18
59	F	243	30	8.09
60	D	223	30	7.70
61	P	217	45	8.77
62	P	213	00	8.71
63	H	206	45	8.50
64	P	205	00	9.38
65	P	212	00	11.45
66	FT	190	00	10.77
67	C	210	00	10.71
68	P	200	40	15.00
69	P	202	20	19.02
70	P	202	20	14.42
71	P	202	45	13.97
72	P	203	45	13.50
73	P	202	00	6.6
74	P	224	30	5.71
75	D	219	30	4.9
76	D	215	30	5.2
77	P	209	30	5.7
78	P	174	30	6.6
79	P	151	00	3.97
80	P	161	30	3.49
81	P	173	30	3.8
82	F	194	30	3.94
83	C	224	10	11.7

ARTIFACT, ANGLE, AND DISTANCE TABULATIONS

FOR ARTIFACT SURVEY 1982 (Cont'd)

<u>Artifact Number and Type</u>	<u>Angle From Reference Point</u>		<u>Meters From Reference Point</u>
	<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	
84	F	221 30	19.7
85	P	225 20	21.9
86	S	240 00	23.9
87	P	250 20	26.2
88	P	255 10	23.8
89	P	268 30	21.7
90	S	244 30	46.5
91	M (Iron)	268 00	33.6
92	S	278 10	31.19
93	S	280 30	31.72
94	HG (Blue)	288 00	32.5
95	HG (Clear)	303 45	33.53
96	S	280 40	26.43
97	BC	292 30	22.63
98	P	306 45	24.6
99	S	310 30	25.0
100	P	323 30	28.0
101	P	322 30	26.0
102	S	325 00	25.5
103	M (Copper)	345 00	27.0
104	S	345 45	29.98
105	S	346 00	28.5
106	P	10 45	32.8
107	P	7 40	22.45
108	P	354 00	22.0
109	D	347 30	21.9
110	P	346 00	14.9
111	P	346 00	13.5
112	P	340 30	11.15
113	P	332 00	13.42
114	P	323 00	12.5
115	C	324 00	17.7
116	S	305 00	18.38
117	D	281 30	18.43
118	P	288 30	14.2
119	BC	305 00	10.7
120	P	283 30	9.3
121	P	275 00	9.83
122	D	274 00	10.43
123	P	270 00	11.74
124	D	270 00	12.30
125	P	259 45	13.7
126	G	210 45	1.3
127	GS	33 00	2.15

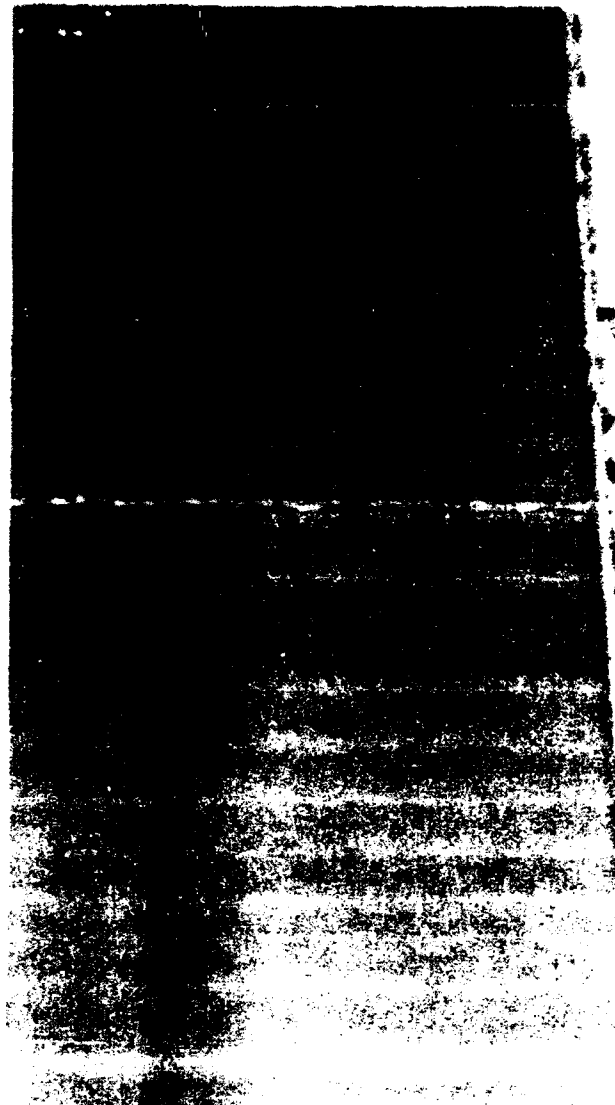
Base station point "A" is 430 meters at a zero degree zero, zero minutes
~~angle to base station point "B."~~

The field edge, at magnetic south, is 240°30" east of south from the point
"A"-point "B" base line, and is 76 meters south of point "B."

Artifact Type Code

BC = Burned Clay
C = Core
Ch = Chopper
D = Debitage
F = Flakes
FT = Flaked tool
G = Grinding Stone

GS = Ground Stone
H = Hammerstone
HG = Glass
M = Metal
P = Pottery
R = Manuport
S = Stoneware



110

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

METER

